



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

SPOKANE, WASH.

Communicable Diseases—Inspection—Quarantine—School Attendance. (Ord. C-1848, Jan. 4, 1915.)

SEC. 10. The health officer is hereby authorized and directed, whenever a complaint is made or he has reason to believe that an infectious or contagious disease prevails in any house or other locality, to inspect such house or locality, and the inmates thereof, or to cause inspection thereof to be made, and in houses or localities where such diseases are most liable to prevail, the said health officer may inspect or cause inspections thereof to be made periodically as frequently as he may deem for the best interest of the health of the community.

SEC. 11. The health officer is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, in all cases of pestilence, contagious, infectious or epidemic diseases, or of danger from anticipated or impending pestilence, contagious, infectious or epidemic diseases, or in case the sanitary condition of the city shall be of such a character as to warrant it, to take such measures, and to adopt such specific rules, and to do and order and cause to be done such acts for the preservation of the public health as the public safety and health demand, and to that end may cause any and all schools, libraries, theaters, churches, and all buildings or places where people are accustomed to congregate, and all other houses, buildings, and places where said health officer shall have reason to believe there is or may be special danger of contagion, to be closed for a specified period or until the danger from such pestilence, contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease shall have ceased to exist, and to cause all such buildings to be disinfected. Any person who violates or neglects or refuses to obey any such specific rules, regulations or orders made by the health officer shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

SEC. 12. No pupil shall be allowed to attend either the public or private schools while any member of the household to which said pupil belongs is sick with any communicable or infectious disease enumerated in section 1 of this ordinance, and any pupil coming from such household shall be required to present to the teacher of the school the pupil desires to attend a certificate from the health officer, through the principal of the school, of the facts necessary to entitle him to admission in accordance with the above regulations.

SEC. 13. No person sick with any of the communicable or infectious diseases mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance shall be removed from the house except by permit of the health officer, nor shall any person, sick with any of said diseases, be allowed to leave the house until the placard has been removed, unless written permission has been obtained from the health officer.

SEC. 14. No person living in a house or apartment upon which a placard has been placed shall attend or visit any school or public assembly in the city without a written permit from the health officer.

SEC. 15. No cat, dog, or other household animal shall be allowed to run in and out of the house during the quarantine period. Such animal must be confined outside or kept away from the premises altogether. The health officer, or his deputy, shall take

such animal to the city pound if the same is allowed to enter the house in violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 16. No person or conductor in charge of any railroad or public conveyance shall knowingly bring into this city any person or persons sick with any of the diseases mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance. Every railroad or public conveyance company shall obey all the rules of quarantine prescribed by the health officer or the board of health.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. C1857, Jan. 18, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Definitions.*—Milk.—The term “milk” shall be construed to include the fluid derivatives of cow’s milk wherever such construction of the term is applicable.

Skimmed milk.—The term “skimmed milk” as herein used shall mean any milk from which the cream has been removed or which contains less than 3.25 per cent of butter fat.

Unwholesome milk.—The term “unwholesome milk” as herein used shall mean and include any of the following:

(a) Any milk containing less than 8.50 per cent of milk solids, exclusive of fat, or less than 3.25 per cent of fat, except in the manner and under the conditions prescribed for the sale of skimmed milk.

(b) Any cream containing less than 20 per cent of fat.

(c) When any foreign substance has been added thereto or placed therein for the purpose of thickening, coloring, or preserving the same.

(d) When it contains pus or blood cells.

(e) When it contains more than 300,000 bacteria or germs of all kinds to the cubic centimeter in raw milk or more than 100,000 in pasteurized milk.

(f) When any water has been added thereto.

(g) When any part of it has been drawn from a dirty cow or a cow kept in an unclean shed, barn, or yard, or has been milked by unclean milkers.

(h) When any part of it has been drawn from a cow fed on refuse or unwholesome food.

(i) When any part of it has become in anywise contaminated.

(j) When any part of it has been drawn from an unhealthy cow.

(k) When any part of it has been milked or handled by any human carrier of any communicable disease, or when any part thereof has been in any manner exposed to any communicable disease.

(l) When any part of it has been drawn from a cow within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition, or in any case before such cow shall be free from fever.

(m) Milk or cream bottled or capped while in transit or delivery.

(n) Repasteurized milk.

Pasteurization shall consist of checking, preventing, and destroying disease germs by means of the heating of every part of the milk to a temperature not less than 145° F, and maintaining the same for at least 20 minutes, and immediately cooling to at least 45° F.

Sterilization shall mean to render free from germs by the submission of every part of the article to be sterilized to live steam or immersion in actively boiling water for 10 minutes.

Handling milk shall mean any of the processes, operations, or transfers through which the milk is passed from the time it is drawn from the cow until it is delivered to the consumer.

Sell.—The term “to sell” shall mean the selling, exchanging or delivering, or having in possession, care, control, or custody with the intent to sell, exchange or deliver, or to offer or expose for sale.

Dealer.—The term “dealer” shall mean any person who sells milk, his agent, servant, assistant, employee, or representative, all or any of them.